

A Device for Adjusting Large Micrometers SOV/115-59-3-10/29

lapping, paste GOI 30-40 microns is used. For finishing paste GOI 7-10 microns and for final lapping paste GOI 3-4 microns are used. There is 1 diagram.

Card 2/2

CHADAYEV, M.S.

Chart for calculating the gravitational effect of local elevations marked by isolines on the map. Uch. zap. Perm. gos. un. no.122: 63-67 '64.

Utilization of all important components in setting up seismic and gravimetric studies in extensive oil and gas exploration. Ibid.: 90-97 (MIRA 19:1)

CHELYUSTKIN, A.B., red.; ITSKOVICH, E.L., red.; PLISKIN, L.G.,
red.; RAYMAN, N.S., red.; CHERNYSHEV, V.N., red.;
VOLKOV, V.L., red.; CHADEYEV, V.M., red.

[Automatic operational control of production processes;
transactions] Avtomaticheskoe operativnoe upravlenie pro-
izvodstvennymi protsessami; trudy. Moskva, Nauka, 1965.
244 p. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Vsesoyuznaya konferentsiya po avtomaticheskomu opera-
tivnomu upravleniyu proizvodstvennymi predpriyatiyami. Ist.
Moscow, 1963.

L 46292-66 EWP(m)/EWT(1)/T IJP(c) GW/JT

ACC NR: AT6020751

SOURCE CODE: UR/2552/65/000/046/0149/0155

AUTHOR: Malovichko, A. K.; Chadayev, M. S.

12
B+1

ORG: none

TITLE: Particular potential points and their significance in the interpretation of gravitational anomalies

SOURCE: Moscow. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut geofizicheskikh metodov razvedki. Prikladnaya geofizika, no. 46, 1965, 149-155

TOPIC TAGS: gravitation field, gravitation effect, magnetic anomaly

ABSTRACT: The relationship between particular points and the shapes of anomalous bodies was investigated on the basis of a direct method developed by B. A. Andreyev (1949, 1962) and an inverse method using the vertical components of the force of attraction or the magnetic-field intensity at some external points and their characteristic changes when the function of the components (V_g) is extended into a physical body. The change in the function

$$V_g = 2 \cdot 2 / \sigma \int_{\xi_0}^{\xi_1} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{\xi}{\zeta} d\zeta,$$

when it is extended, into a physical body, was analyzed assuming the function field is

Card 1/2

L 46292-66

ACC NR: AT6020751

two-dimensional and the body is an infinite trihedral prism. In the equation, f is the gravitational constant, and σ is the anomalous density. Assuming the side of the triangle is equal to 1 km and $\sigma=0.2 \text{ g/cm}^3$, the solution of the integral equation gave $V_z = 2 \text{ mgal}$ for a point located at the triangle apex. Because many bodies of simple shapes may be replaced by simple mass distributions whose gravitational characteristics are similar to those of the initial bodies, the application of the inverse method often leads to a unique determination of particular points, which, in general, cannot be obtained without using additional conditions. S. V. Shalayev (1962) in his investigation of the complex field stated that often a system of particular points can be replaced by a new system which is more amenable to various manipulations. The study shows that 1) the mass centers of bodies of limited horizontal and vertical dimensions are the particular points obtained from the solution of equations using the reverse method; 2) irregular body corner points are the particular points when the body represents a set of layers of infinite dimensions; 3) the study of particular points distributed over the contact surface as knots or polygon corners requires additional knowledge of body characteristics because these points cannot be taken as a source of gravitational attraction. Orig. art. has: 8 formulas and 4 figures. [14]

SUB CODE: 08/

SUBM DATE: none/

ORIG REF: 011/ ATD PRESS: 5055


Card 2/2

L 07208-67 EWP(d)/EWP(v)/EWP(k)/EWP(h)/EWP(l) 3D
 ACC NR: AT6022696 SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0291/0303

AUTHOR: Norkin, K. B.; Chadeyev, V. M.

ORG: none

TITLE: Self-adjusting models and their potential uses

SOURCE: Moscow. Institut avtomatiki i telemekhaniki. Samoobuchayushchiyesya avtomaticheskkiye sistemy (Self-instructing automatic systems). Moscow, Izd-vo Nauka, 1966, 291-303

TOPIC TAGS: linear automatic control, nonlinear automatic control, self organizing system

ABSTRACT: This report deals with work conducted in the Laboratory of Self-Adjusting Systems of the Institute of Automation and Remote Control (laboratoriya samonastroyayushchikhsya sistem Instituta avtomatiki i telemekhaniki) since 1958 and gives the state of this work, evaluates it, and discusses future prospects. The author differentiates the commonly synonymous terms "self-adjusting" and "controllable" model; the latter is any model whose parameters may change under the action of external signals regardless of method, purpose, or even existence of this action; the former involves a "controllable" model with goal-directed change determined by some criterion. These concepts are defined in detail in 21 block diagrams and component schematics, with great attention to linear and nonlinear controllable models. All controllable models

Card 1/2

L 07208-67

ACC NR: AT6022696

may be used for problems with or without a standard, i.e., which respectively have a device whose output signal is the ideal which the controlled model must approach, or whose criterion of quality must be found by a more complex method. The former type of problem is best researched at the present time. The practical design of controllable models is also far advanced, both linear and nonlinear, as is also theoretical work. Definite success has been obtained in applying controlled models to specific problems. Combining the controllable model with an automatic optimizer gives prospects for stable, efficient, continuous, and automatic search. Orig. art. has: 13 formulas and 11 figures.

SUB CODE: 09/ SUBM DATE: 02Mar66/ ORIG REF: 007

Card 2/2 11b

30(5)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/2709

Chadaye, Yakov Yermolayevich

Novyy etap ekonomicheskogo razvitiya RSFSR (A New Stage in the Economic Development of the RSFSR) Moscow, Izd-vo "Sovetskaya Rossiya," 1959. 173 p. Errata slip inserted. 10,000 copies printed.

Ed.: A.Ye. Khublarov; Tech. Ed.: M.T. Knaknin.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for the general reader.

COVERAGE: This book surveys the development of the economy of the RSFSR since 1957, i.e. since the reform of the administrative system. A short evaluation of the achievements of the RSFSR under the Soviets precedes a discussion of the reorganization of the administrative set-up. The author claims the new organization offers many advantages over the old. The final chapter discusses future (1959-1965) trends of economic development. No personalities are mentioned. No references are given.

Card 1/2

A New (Cont.)

SOV/2709

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

RSFSR Under Soviet Rule

3

Reorganization of the Administrative System for Industry and Building
and Further Growth of the National Economy

41

Certain Results of the Activities of the Sovnarkhoz Administrations
in the RSFSR

96

Towards a New Glorious Upsurge of the National Economy of the
RSFSR

112

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2

IS/jb
11-27-59

CHADAYEV, Ya. Ye.

Problems of national economic planning ("Economic basis of national economic planning in the U.S.S.R." by A.D.Kurskii. Reviewed by I.A.Chadaev). Vop.ekon. no.9:99-102 S '60.

(MIRA 13:8)

(Russia--Economic policy)

CHADAYEV, Yakov Yermolayevich; GLUSKER, B.Ya., red.; KONIKOV, L.A., red.;
PONOMAREVA, A.A., tekhn. red.

[Problems in planning the national economy] Voprosy planirovaniia
narodnogo khoziaistva. Moskva, Gosplanizdat, 1961. 176 p.

(MIRA 14:6)

1. Zamestitel' predsedatelya Gosplana RSFSR (for Chadayev).
(Russia—Economic policy)

CHADAYEV, Yu.N.

Increasing the precision of thread-cutting lathes.
Mashinostroitel' no.11:14-16 N '62. (MIRA 15:12)
(Screw-cutting machines)

SOV/24-59-2-17/30

AUTHOR: Chadayeva, K. Ch. (Frunze)

TITLE: The Plane-Parallel Flow in Channels with Obstructions at the Bottom (Ploskoparallel'nyye tocheniya v kanalach s prepyatstviyami na dne)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR, Otdeleniye tekhnicheskikh nauk, Energetika i avtomatika, 1959, Nr 2, pp 109-113 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Fig.1 illustrates the channel described by the author. The obstruction in a trapezoidal form BCDK lies at the bottom AL. The liquid is h high and its free surface is EF. It flows along the axis x with the velocity c . The obstruction causes a disturbance of the flow which can be calculated for a plane $z = x + iy$, which represents the plane of the complex potential $w = \phi + i\psi$. Its limiting conditions are as follows (Fig 2): 1 - the straight line $\phi = 0$ corresponds to the bottom ABCDKL. 2 - the straight line $\psi = Q$ (where $q = hc$ - full discharge) corresponds to the free surface EF. 3 - the velocity c satisfies the equation $dz/dw = 1/c$. Thus the flow in the plane z corresponds to that in the plane w for $0 \leq \psi \leq q$. It is assumed that h is infinitely great and a_1 , a_2 , a_3 , a_4 are the points along the axis ψ which correspond

Card 1/4

SOV/24-59-2-17/30

The Plane-Parallel Flow in Channels with Obstructions at the Bottom to the points BCDK. The angles $ABC = \pi\alpha_1$ and $DKL = \pi\alpha_2$. Then the equations of motion can be shown as Eq (1), where a_2 and a_4 are considered as known and $a_2 = -a_3$. If the height of the obstruction ϵ is small, then Eq (2) is true and the solution of Eq (1) can be defined as Eq (3) where the function $\Omega(w)$ for the broken line of the bottom can be expressed as :

$$\text{Im } \Omega(w) = 0, \quad \phi = 0$$

or as $\Omega(w) = 0, \quad \phi = -\infty, \quad 0 \leq \phi \leq q$ because $dw/dz = c$, $\phi = -\infty, \quad 0 \leq \phi \leq q$. Since the pressure at the surface of the liquid is constant, the Bernoulli formula Eq (4) can be applied which, for $y = h$, $v = c$ can be written as Eqs (5) - (8). Eq (8) takes the form of Eq (9) when Eq (3)

Card 2/4

SOV/24-59-2-17/30

The Plane-Parallel Flow in Channels with Obstructions at the Bottom is substituted, from which the function $\Omega(w)$ can be expressed as Eq (10) for the case when

$$F = \frac{c}{\sqrt{gh}} > 1, \quad c > \sqrt{gh}$$

or it can be expressed as Eq (11) for the case when $f < 1$ or $c < \sqrt{gh}$. The final solution of the function

$\Omega(w)$ when Eqs (12) and (13) are substituted can be shown as Eqs (14) and (15). It can be seen from the latter equations that the cosinusoidal waves are produced when $F < 1$ for the flow at $\phi \rightarrow +\infty$. Their amplitude can be expressed as $2\epsilon/\theta'(\lambda_0)$. When $F > 1$, the equation

$\theta(\lambda) = 0$ has no real roots, which indicates the absence of waves. From the function $\theta(\lambda_0) = 0$ the expression (19)

is obtained, which can be solved graphically (Fig 3). It shows that for the values of f near 0 and 1, the relations (20) and (21) can be defined. The table on p 113 shows the results of the function $g(F)$ calculated from

Card 3/4 Eqs (18) and (19). The latter two equations can be substit-

SOV/24-59-2-17/30

The Plane-Parallel Flow in Channels with Obstructions at the Bottom

uted in Eqs (16) and (17) which express the waving resistance, i.e. the pressure exerted on the obstacle. There are 3 figures, 1 table and 2 references, of which 1 is Soviet and 1 German.

SUBMITTED: May 27, 1957.

Card 4/4

CHADAYEVIT, M. A.

Triallyltriethoxy ester of phosphoric acid
 (continued from p. 14, Abstract 1959, No. 10000)
 1951). — $\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{MgBr})_3$ with Ac_2O and $\text{P}(\text{O})(\text{OEt})_3$ gave $\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{O})_3\text{P}(\text{O})(\text{H})$ (I), bp 112–15°, d_4^{20} 0.8370, n_D^{20} 1.4255, and $\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{O})_3\text{P}(\text{O})(\text{H})$ (II), bp 115–16°, d_4^{20} 1.6204, 1.5331. Slow addn. with ice cooling of 34. g. PCl_5 to 65 g. I, 59.6 g. pyridine, and 200 ml. abs. Et_2O and stirring 5–6 hr. gave after sepn. of pyridine-HCl and distn. under CO_2 a range of fractions, which yielded 48 g. $(\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{O})_3\text{P}(\text{O})(\text{H})$ (III), bp 132–3°, d_4^{20} 0.9485, d_4^{25} 0.9323, n_D^{20} 1.4538, which adds CuI_2 ; the ester (8.3 g.) heated 3 hrs. on steam bath with 3.8 g. MgI_2 gave 2.9 g. 4-iodo-1-pentene, bp 50–1°, d_4^{20} 1.5737, d_4^{25} 1.5317, n_D^{20} 1.5180, and 6.8 g. $\text{Mg}(\text{P}(\text{O})(\text{OCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{O})_3\text{CH}_3)$, bp 134–5°, d_4^{20} 0.9995, d_4^{25} 0.9837, n_D^{20} 1.4482. Addn. of 3.09 g. Br_2 to 5.25 g. III in abs. Et_2O with ice cooling gave on distn. an undistillable residue and 4-bromo-1-pentene, bp 111–15°, d_4^{20} 1.2659. If a four-fold amt. of Br_2 is used, there is obtained 1,2,4-tribromopentane, bp 115–17°, d_4^{20} 2.0354, d_4^{25} 2.0063, n_D^{20} 1.5428, and an undistillable residue. If with PCl_5 in the presence of pyridine in Et_2O gave a product which decomposed violently at 102°/15 mm. on attempted distn. G. M. L.

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as a α -trichloromethyl ester of phosphorus acid. N. A. Chudakov and G. Kamy (J. gen. Chem. USSR, 1959, 34, 1457-1462 (U.S. transl. 1960-1964)).— α - α -Trichloromethyl phosphites ($\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{POCl}_2$) are obtained from PCl_3 and the appropriate carbonyl in presence of NPh_3 . As deriv. of trivalent P they react with Co^0 salts, with MeI , and with OCl_2 . Bromination leads to 2 halogenosulfoxides. Attempts to obtain esters of trichloromethylphosphinic acid are unsuccessful.

Interaction of $\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{POCl}_2$ with the reagent Mg alkyl bromide gives but-3-en-2-ol, b.p. 65-67°, d.p. 0.824, n_D^{20} 1.4159, n_D^{25} 1.411, n_D^{30} 1.407, b.p. 115-116°, d.p. 0.845, n_D^{20} 1.425, n_D^{25} 1.420, b.p. 65-66°/20 mm., d.p. 0.824, n_D^{20} 1.425, and 1-phenylprop-2-en-1-ol, b.p. 101-102°/12 mm., d.p. 1.025, n_D^{20} 1.525. Gradually adding PCl_3 to a stirred, well-cooled solution of the appropriate carbonyl and NPh_3 in Et_2O and continuing the stirring without cooling, for a further 20 min. furnishes other 2-en-3-yl phosphites, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{POCl}_2$, b.p. 91-92°/20 mm., d.p. 0.867, n_D^{20} 1.451. It is converted by H_2 in Et_2O , followed by attempted distillation, into, apparently, 1 : 2 : 3-trichloromethyl, and a residue which does not distill over and does not crystallize on cooling. Triprop-2-en-3-yl phosphite, $\text{C}_3\text{H}_7\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{POCl}_2$, reacts readily with MeI , 150°/10 mm., d.p. 0.867, n_D^{20} 1.451, reacts readily with MeI and OCl_2 , giving products which cannot be distilled without decomp. under 1 mm. pressure and reacts with H_2 in Et_2O to give 1 : 2 : 3-trichloromethyl, $\text{C}_3\text{H}_7\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{POCl}_2$, b.p. 115-120°/20-21 mm., d.p. 0.8612, and a residue which decomposes vigorously when n_D^{20} 1.525, and a residue which decomposes vigorously when n_D^{20} 1.525. Triprop-1-en-3-yl phosphite, $\text{C}_3\text{H}_7\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{POCl}_2$, has b.p. 127-128°/12 mm.

S.M. Kirov Chem. Technol. Inst., Kazan.

13 mm., d_p 0.9000, n_D^{20} 1.4519. Triethyl-1-methyl phosphite, $C_6H_{15}O_3P$ (63%), b.p. 153–157°/15 mm., d_p 0.9000, d_p 0.9230, n_D^{20} 1.4521, and CCl_4 give 3-chloropentane, $C_5H_{11}Cl$, b.p. 104–107°/15 mm., d_p 0.9000, d_p 0.9204, n_D^{20} 1.4501, and an undistillable residue: 1 : 2 : 3-tribromopentane, $C_5H_9Br_3$, b.p. 138–139°/13 mm., d_p 1.7810, n_D^{20} 1.5361, is obtained from the ester and Br. The compound from PCl_5 and $CH_3CH=CHPh-OH$ polymerizes violently when distillation is attempted; the residue and Br furnish (1 : 2 : 3-tribromopentyl)benzene, $C_{11}H_{15}Br_3$, m.p. 123–124°. H. Wynn.

CA

10

o,o',o''-Trivinyltrialkyl esters of phosphorous acid.
N. A. Chailova and Gilm Kamal. *J. Gen. Chem. U.S.S.R.*
20: 1540-54(1950)(Engl. translation).—See C.A. 45,
1804i. R. M. S.

USSR/Chemistry - Arsenic Compounds

11 Dec 51

"Cyclic Acid Chlorides and Esters of Propyleneglycolarsenous Acids," G. I. Kamy, N. A. Chadayeva, Chem Inst Imeni A. E. Arbuzova, Kazan' Affiliates, Acad Sci USSR

"Dok Ak Nauk SSSR" Vol LXXI, No 5, pp 837-840

Synthesized 6 new chlorides of propyleneglycolarsenous acids, which are sol in many org solvents, but hydrolyze in water to form white arsenic trioxide. Synthesized the alpha-methoxypropyleneglycol ester of alpha-methoxypropyleneglycolarsenous acid, which upon heating with arsenic trichloride

210740

USSR/Chemistry - Arsenic Compounds
(Contd)

11 Dec 51

yielded the cyclic chloride of alpha-methoxypropyleneglycolarsenous acid. The chloride of alpha-methoxypropyleneglycolarsenous acid was also reacted with a series of alcohols and 4 of the corresponding esters obtained.

210740

CHADAYEVA, N. A.

CHADAYEVA, N. A.

Chemical Abst.
Vol. 48 No. 8
Apr. 25, 1954
Organic Chemistry

Preparation of cyclic chlorides and mixed esters of α -alkoxypropylene glycol arsenous and trimethylene glycol arsenous acids. Gil'm Kamal and N. A. Chadayeva. Bull. acad. sci. U.S.S.R., Classe sci. chim. 1952, 807-11 (Engl. translation). See C.A., 47, 10470c.

H. L. H.
11-5-54

KAMAY, Gil'm; CHADAYEVA, N.A.

Preparation of cyclic chlorides and mixed esters of α -alkoxypropylene glycol
arsenous and trimethylene glycol arsenous acids. Invest. Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.
Otdel. Khim. Nauk '52, 908-15. (MIRA 5:11)
(CA 47 no.20:10470 '53)

1. A.E.Arbusov Chem. Inst., Kazan.

CHADAYEVA, N. A.

(CIA 47 no.13: 636J-53)

234714

234714
USSR/Chemistry - Organo-Arsenic Compounds 1 Sep 52

234714
"Concerning Some Ethylene Glycolic and Alpha-Alkoxypropylene Glycolic Esters of Arylarsenous Acid,"
G. I. Kamay, N. A. Chadayeva, Chem Inst Imeni A. Ye. Arbuzov, Kazan' Affiliate, Acad Sci USSR

"Dok Ak Nauk SSSR" Vol 86, No 1, pp 71-73

Some cyclic glycolic esters of phenylarsenous and p-tolylarsenous acids were synthesized from ethylene glycol, alpha-methoxypropylene glycol, alpha-ethoxypropylene glycol, alpha-butoxypropylene glycol, trimethylene glycol, diethylene glycol,

234714

pyrocatechin, phenyl dichlorarsine, and p-tolylidichlorarsine. The esters of phenylarsenous acid are dense, colorless, odorless liquids which are very sol in many org solvents. They react with water to form phenylarsine and the corresponding glycol. The reaction between phenyldichlorarsine and pyrocatechin resulted in the formation of diphenylchlorarsine and pyrocatechinarsenous acid chloride instead of the expected pyrocatechin ester. Presented by Acad A. Ye. Arbuzov 18 Jun 52.

Chemical Abst.
Vol. 48
Apr. 10, 1954
Organic Chemistry

α -Glycol esters of p -nitrophenylarsenious and 1-naphthylarsenous acids. G. M. Kamal and N. A. Chadaya (A. R. Arbuzov Chem. Inst., Kazan). *Zhur. Obshch. Khim.* 23, 1431-2 (1963); cf. *C.A.* 47, 6365b. — Careful heating in vacuo of a mixt. of 13 g. p -O₂NC₆H₄AsO₂H₂ and 12 g. (CH₃OH)₂ to about 80° led to H₂O evolution, followed by distn. of 7.8 g. p -O₂NC₆H₄As(OCH₃)₂, b_p 170-4°, m. 119-31° (from CCl₄), which is readily hydrolyzed by H₂O. Similarly was obtained p -O₂NC₆H₄As(OCH₂CH(CH₃OMe))₂, b_p 188-90° (partial decompn.), m. 54-5°; p -O₂NC₆H₄As(OCH₂CH(CH₂OEt))₂, b_p 184-5°, d₂₀ 1.4703, n_D²⁰ 1.5700. Similarly 1-C₁₀H₇AsCl₂ gave 1-C₁₀H₇As(OCH₃)₂, b_p 169-70°, d₂₀ 1.5043, n_D²⁰ 1.6677, and 1-C₁₀H₇As(OCH₂CH(CH₃OMe))₂, b_p 185-6°, d₂₀ 1.4209, n_D²⁰ 1.6232. All the above esters are rapidly hydrolyzed by H₂O. G. M. Kamal.

CHADAYEVA, N. A.

Preparation of alkyl and glycolic esters of arsenious and
 arylarsonous acids. Gil'm. Kamf, Z. L. Khisamova, and
 N. A. Chadayeva, *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 89,
 1015-16(1963); cf. *C.A.* 47, 10470c.—Cyclic esters of

general type $ArAsO.R'O$ (R' = alkylene radical) were
 obtained by 2 procedures: reaction of $ArAsCl_2$ with the
 glycol in the presence of 2 moles pyridine or by heating
 $ArAsO$ with the glycol without any water-abstracting agents
 (method not described further). The products obtained are
 listed below; the 2nd method generally gives somewhat
 better yields (R, R' , properties of the products and yields
 are listed in the same order as the procedures cited above;
 all d. and n. values are for d_{20} and n_D^{20}). $Ph, -(CH_2)_4-$:
 50.0%, b_p 121-2°, d. 1.5365, n 1.6100; 64.5%, b_p 122-2.5°,
 d. 1.5279, n 1.5961. $p-MeC_6H_4, -(CH_2)_4-$: 45.6%, b_p,
 138-9°, m. 134-5°; 66.4%, b_p 137-8°, m. 134-5°. $Ph,$
 $-CHMeCH_2-$: 65.3%, b_p 156-8°, d. 1.3584, n 1.5540;
 74.3%, b_p 158-9°, d. 1.3577, n 1.5512. $Ph, -(CH_2)_6-$:
 62.1%, b_p 135-6°, d. 1.4618, n 1.5980; 69%, b_p 133°, d.
 1.4642, n 1.4642. $Ph, -(CH_2)_8O(CH_2)_8-$: 50.3%, b_p,
 171-2°, d. 1.4591, n 1.5941; 59.8%, b_p 155°, d. 1.4594, n
 1.5895. $Ph, o-C_6H_4-$: 20.1%, b_p 155°, m. 85-7°; 80%,
 b_p 178-9°, m. 85-6°. Heating 60 g. As_2O_3 and 86.4 g.
 $HOCH_2CH_2OH$ in a distg. app. at 150° 15-20 min., re-
 moval of the H_2O in *vacuo*, and distn. of the mixt. gave

92.4% $[O.CH_2.CH_2.O.AsOCH_2]_n$, b_p 160-1°. G. M. K.

U S S R .

✓Action of acetyl chloride and acetic anhydride on alkyl
esters of α-methoxypropionic glycolarsenous acid. G. M.
Kozlov and N. A. Chudakov (A. R. Arkharov Chem. Inst.,
Acad. Sci. U.S.S.R., Kazan). *Doklady Akad. Nauk.*

S.S.S.R. 93, 81-4(1954).—To 18.8 g. $\text{BuOAs.O.CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OCH}_3$

$(\text{CH}_3\text{OMe})_2\text{O}$, b_p 156-8°, d_4 1.2137, n_D^{20} 1.4691, was added
0 g. AcCl , and the mixt. slowly heated to 140° over 1 hr.
and distd. the following day, yielding a range of fractions
from which were isolated 5.1 g. BuOAc and about 10.2 g.

$\text{M-OCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OAsCl}_2$, b_p 162-3°, n_D^{20} 1.5320. A
similar result was obtained with the C_6H_{13} and the $\text{C}_{11}\text{H}_{23}$

esters. Refluxing 13.4 g. $\text{EtOAs.O.CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OCH}_3$
with 0.2 g. Ac_2O 3 hrs. gave 2.6 g. AcOEt and 7.1 g. Ac-

$\text{OAs.O.CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OCH}_3$, b_p 131-2°, d_4 1.5050, n_D^{20}
1.4837, rapidly hydrolyzed in moist air. The same ma-
terial formed from the C_6H_{13} and the $\text{C}_{11}\text{H}_{23}$ esters under
similar conditions. Hydrolysis of the product with H_2O
1 hr. gave As_2O_3 .
G. M. Kozlov

CHADAYEVA, N. A.

CHADAYEVA, N. A.- "Synthesis and Properties of Certain Cyclic Ethers of Arsenate, Alkyl-arsenic Acids, and Aryl-arsenic Acids." Min of Culture USSR, Kazan State U i~~im~~eni V. I. Ul'yanov-Lenin), Kazan', 1955 (Dissertations for Degree of Candidate of Chemical Sciences)

SO: Knishnaya Letopis' No. 26, June 1955, Moscow

CHADAYEVA, N.A.

KUMAY, G.I.; CHADAYEVA, N.A.

Preparation of esters from ethylene glycol, α -alkoxypropylene glycol, and pyrocatechin with phenylarsenous and n-phenylarsenous acids. Izv.Kazan.fil.AN SSSR Ser.khim.nauk. no.2:19-24 '55.

(MLRA 10:5)

(Esters) (Glycols) (Pyrocatechol)

Chadayeve, N.A.

USSR/Organic Chemistry. Synthetic Organic Chemistry. E-2

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No. 8, 1957, 26898.

Author : Kamay, Gil'm; Chadayeve, N.A.

Inst :

Title : Cyclic Esters of Ethylarsinic Acid.

Orig Pub: Zh. obshch. khimii, 1956, 26, No. 9, 2466 - 2474.

Abstract: The preparation of cyclic esters C_2H_5AsOOR (I) by the interaction of C_2H_5AsO (II) with glycols at raised temperature in vacuum is described. Following esters were prepared (R, yield in %, boiling point in $^{\circ}C/mm$, n_D^{20} and d_4^{20} are enumerated): CH_2CH_2 , 78.5, 62/10, 1.5230, 1.5423; CH_2CHCH_3 (Is), 63.8, 52 to 53/10, 1.4929, 1.3859;

Card 1/4

USSR/Organic Chemistry. Synthetic Organic Chemistry. E-2

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No. 8, 1957, 26898.

CH₂CHCH₂OCH₃, 79.5, 90/10, 1.4880, 1.3664;
 C₂H₅OCH₂CHCH₂ (Ib), 55.3, 99/10, 1.4863, 1.3167;
 C₃H₇OCH₂CHCH₂ (Ic), 74.3, 114/11, 1.4818, 1.2602;
 C₄H₉OCH₂CHCH₂ (Id), 82, 125 to 125/10, 1.4805,
 1.2402; (CH₂)₃, 57.5, 74 to 75/10, 1.5212,
 1.4436; CH₂CH₂OCH₂CH₂, 55, 90/10, 1.5010, 1.4070;
 o-C₆H₄(Ie), 125/13, -, -, melting point 49 to
 50°. Reduced contents of As were received at
 the analysis of I-s, with the exception of Ib
 and Id, which seems to be connected with ad-
 mixtures forming in consequence of intermediate
 dehydration of glycols under the influence of
 II. As₂O₃ is liberated at the hydrolysis of I.
 C₂H₅AsCl₂ and CH₃COO-C-C-OCOCH₃ are forming at
 the reaction of I with CH₃COCl and (CH₃CO)₂O.
 Ib with CH₃I produces a substance close to

Card 2/4

KAMAY, GIL'M.; CHADAYEVA, N.A

**Action of halogen anhydrides and acetic anhydride on the glycol
ethers of phenylarsinic acid. Dokl. AN SSSR 109 no.2:309-311 J1'56.
(MIRA 9:10)**

**1. Khimicheskiy institut imeni A.Ye. Arbusova Kazanskogo filiala
Akademii nauk SSSR. Predstavlene akademikom A.Ye. Arbusovym.
(Anhydrides) (Arsinous acid)**

CHADAYEVA, N. N.

Reaction of chlorides of phenylarsine and alkylarsine
acids with triethyl phosphite and triethyl antimonite.
G. Kargin and N. A. Chadayeva (A. R. Arsenov Chem. Inst.,
Kazan). *Izv. Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R., Otdel. Khim. Nauk*
1957, 685-8; cf. *C.A.* 43, 3880c. Addn. of 17.6 g. $(EtO)_3P$
in 40 ml. Et_2O under N to 21.3 g. $(EtO)_3AsCl$ in 60 ml. Et_2O
followed by standing 4 days resulted in a red ppt. which was
sepd. under N; the colorless filtrate gradually darkened
and gave more reddish ppt. The residual liquid on distn.
gave a range of fractions from which was isolated 12 g.
product, b_p 50-61°, n_D^{20} 1.4395, contg. 31.5% As and
1% P; this was impure $(EtO)_3As$. The red ppt. was red P,
while higher-boiling material was identified as $(EtO)_3PO$,
which was contaminated and continued pptg. red solid for 2
months. Similar reaction of 10.6 g. $(EtO)_3AsCl$ and 13.7 g.
 $(EtO)_3Sb$, completed by 1 hr. at 150°, gave a range of
products from which were isolated 8.2 g. $(EtO)_3As$ and 8 g.
 $(EtO)_3SbCl$, b_p 57°, n_D^{20} 1.4320 (crude), b_p 110-2°, m .
105-6°. Addn. of 19.3 g. $(EtO)_3Sb$ to 14.3 g. $EtOAsCl$
similarly gave $(EtO)_3As$ and $(EtO)_3SbCl$. Addn. of 17.4 g.
 $(EtO)_3Sb$ to 12.3 g. $AsCl_3$ gave after 1 hr. at 120° crude
 $(EtO)_3AsCl$, b_p 53°, and crude $(EtO)_3SbCl$, m . 65-100°.
Similarly, 11.2 g. $PhAsCl_2$ and 13 g. $(EtO)_3Sb$ after 1 hr. at
140° gave 6.1 g. $PhAs(OEt)_2$, b_p 116-6°, n_D^{20} 1.5485, d_4^{20}
1.3053, and $(EtO)_3SbCl$ [cf. Kraft, et al., *Ber.* 34, 665(1901)].
G. M. Kosolapoff

1 Khimicheskii Institut im. A. Ye.
Arbuzova, Kazanskogo Filiala AN SSSR

KAMAY, G.I.; CHADAYEVA, N.A.

Preparation and properties of some esters of ethylthioarsinous
acid. Izv.Kazan.fil.AM. SSSR.Ser.Khim.nauk no.4:69-77 '57.
(MIRA 12:5)

(Thioarsinous acids)

CHADAYEVA, N.A.

20-2-30/62

AUTHOR

GIL'M KAMAY, and CHADAYEVA, N.A.

TITLE

On Alkyl Ethers of Ethylthioarsinous Acid

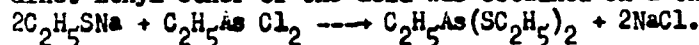
PERIODICAL

(Ob alkil'nykh efirakh etiltioarsinistoy kisloty. Russian)
Doklady Akademii Nauk SSSR, 1957, Vol 115, Nr 2, pp 306-307 (U.S.S.R.)

ABSTRACT

The ethers of thioarsinous, alkyl and arylthioarsinous acids were little investigated. In patent publications some ethers of the latter acids were described as therapeutically active substances. The here described synthetized ethers have a general formula $C_2H_5As(SR)_2$. In their stu-

dies the authors above all occupied themselves with the direct interaction of ethyldichlorarsine with the corresponding mercaptans. Ethyl, n-propyl, n-butyl and isoamyl ethers were produced. Ethyldichloroarsine was dropwise added to mercaptan. Ethyl, n-butyl and n-hexyl ethers of the same acid were produced by a second method, namely interaction of both substances in an ether medium in the presence of anhydrous pyridine. Ethyl ether of the acid was obtained on a third way:



The constants of these ethers are given in tab. 1. Their properties are described. The hydrolysis of these ethers in the cold and at normal temperature takes place comparatively slowly. If they are let standing in the air, a white precipitation forms. By heating n-butyl ether with water the authors isolated ethylarsinous acid. Its formation is illu-

Card 1/3

20-2-30/62

On Alkyl Ethers of Ethylthioarsinous Acid

strated by reaction schemata. Further the interaction of n-butyl ether with iodomethyl was studied. After being left standing for 13 days at 20-22°C white crystals precipitated, which, according to data of the analysis, are dimethyl-n-butyl sulfonium whose formation is explained by a scheme. Thus it was proved that alkyl ethers of the ethylthioarsinous acid under the influence of iodomethyl do not form arsonium type compounds, but that in view of the presence of reactionary centers around the sulfur atoms the As-S bond is split and sulfonium compounds develop. Finally the interaction reaction of n-butyl ether with chloroanhydride and the anhydride acetic acid is studied. In both cases a double replacement reaction occurs which is analogous to earlier studied reactions of chloroanhydride and anhydrides of carbonic acids with ethers of the arsenous and alkylarsinous acid. Schemata for this are given, reaction conditions and properties of the produced substances are described. (1 table, 2 Slavic references).

Card 2/3

20-2-30/62

On Alkyl Ethers of Ethylthioarsinous Acid

ASSOCIATION
PRESENTED BY
SUBMITTED
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Not given
ARBUZOV, A.Ye., Member of the Academy, April 13, 1957
8.4.1957
Library of Congress

Card 3/3

5(1,3)

SOV/153-2-4-25/32

AUTHORS: Gil'm Kamay, Chadayeva, N. A.

TITLE: On Allyl Esters of Several Acids of Trivalent Arsenic and Antimony, and Attempts of Copolymerizing Them

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Khimiya i khimicheskaya tekhnologiya, 1959, Vol 2, Nr 4, pp 601 - 607 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: A report on this paper was given at the All-Union Conference on "Ways of Synthesis of Initial Products for the Production of High Polymers" which took place in Yaroslavl' from September 29 to October 2, 1958. Many unsaturated phosphorous compounds can be polymerized and formed to transparent refractory resins. Thus, these compounds have recently become more and more interesting. Various allyl- and vinyl esters of phosphoric acid (Ref 2) were investigated at the authors' laboratory (see Diagram). The authors aimed at continuing these investigations and investigating the arsenic analogs of the compounds mentioned. Ally esters of acids of trivalent arsenic were prepared as follows: 1) Reaction of allyl alcohol with arsenic trichloride or corresponding acid chlorides of alkyl-arsenious acids in the presence of a base in the ester medium (see Diagram). 2) Reaction of the an-

Card 1/3

On Allyl Esters of Several Acids of Trivalent Arsenic
and Antimony, and Attempts of Copolymerizing Them

SOV/153-2-4-25/32

hydride of arsenious acid or alkyl- or arylarsinic oxide with allyl alcohol in the presence of water-binding agents (see Diagram). 3) Method of transesterification (see Diagram). The allyl esters of acids of trivalent arsenic shown in table 1 were synthesized as an experimental result. They are all colorless, easily hydrolyzable liquids, except for the allyl ester of pyrocatechol-arsenious acid. Moreover, the authors investigated the interaction of acetyl chloride with several allyl esters of arsinic acids. The reaction process depends on the nature of the reaction participants (see Diagram). Two molecules of acetyl chloride (cases 1 and 2 of the diagram) or only one (case 3) may participate in the reaction. Two experimental series were carried out in order to examine the polymerization capacity of the esters mentioned in the title: 1) Heating of the esters by means of benzoyl peroxide at 80° for 10 days. None of the esters investigated showed polymerization capacity. 2) If methyl methacrylate or styrene were added, polymerization took place on heating (Table 2). The esters investigated can form gels in connection with the two substances mentioned at last. Solid copolymers were obtained from esters of ethyl-arsenic-,

Card 2/3

On Allyl Esters of Several Acids of Trivalent Arsenic and Antimony, and Attempts of Copolymerizing Them SOV/153-2-4-25/32

ethylene-glycol arsenious, and α -chloropropylene-glycolarsenious acids. They gradually become turbid in the presence of humidity but are not soluble in water. Table 3 shows the copolymerization results of the esters of allyl esters of phosphorous, arsenious, and antimonious acids. Copolymerization capacity decreases rapidly in the above order. The polymers produced are not refractory in contrast to polymers containing phosphorus. There are 3 tables and 6 references, 4 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Khimicheskiy institut Kazanskogo filiala AN SSSR (Chemical Institute of the Kazan' Branch of the Academy of Sciences, USSR)

Card 3/3

KAMAY, GIL'M.; CHADAYEVA, N.A.

Furyl esters of some acids of trivalent arsenic. Izv. AN SSSR Otd.
khim. nauk no.10:1779-1782 O '60. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Khimicheskiy institut im. A.Ye. Arbuzova Kazanskogo filiala Akademii
nauk SSSR.

(Arsenic organic compounds)

KAMAY, Gil'm; CHADAYEVA, N.A.

Preparation of allyl arsenyl chloride. Izv.Kazan.fil. AN SSSR.
Ser.khim.nauk no.6:81-83 '61. (MIRA 16:5)
(Arsenious acid)

KAMAY, Gil'm; CHADAYEVA, N.A.

Some esters of phenylthioarsinic acid. Zhur. ob. khim. 31
no. 11:3554-3556 N '61. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Khimicheskiy institut Kazanskogo filiala AN SSSR.
(Arsinic acid)

KAMAY, Gii'm; CHADAYEVA, N.A.

β, β, β -Trichlorethyl esters of some acids of trivalent arsenic.
Dokl. AN SSSR 138 no.1:123-124 My-Je '61. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Khimicheskiy institut Kazanskogo filiala AN SSSR. Predstavleno
akademikom A.Ye.Arbusovym.
(Arsenic acids)

KHARRASOVA, F.M., CHADAYEVA, N.A.

The action of carbon tetrachloride on alkyl esters of ethylphenylphosphinous acid.

Khimiya i Primeneniye Fosfororganicheskikh Soyedineniy (Chemistry and application of organophosphorus compounds) A. YE. ARKHANOV, Ed.
Publ. by Kazan Affil. Acad. Sci. USSR, Moscow 1962, 632 pp.

Collection of complete papers presented at the 1959 Kazan Conference on Chemistry of Organophosphorus Compounds.

KAMAY, G.; CHADAYEVA, N.A.

Cyclic arsenic-containing derivatives of pentaerythritol. Zhur.-
ob.khim. 32 no.4:1130-1136 Ap '62. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Khimicheskiy institut Kazanskogo filiala AN SSSR.
(Pentaerythritol) (Arsenic organic compounds)

21
I 18599-65 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWP(j) Pc-L/Pr-L/Pa-L RM
ACCESSION NR: AP5003106 S/0020/64/157/002/0371/0374

AUTHOR: Chadayeve, N. A.; Mamakov, A. A.; Kray, G.

TITLE: Sulfur-containing organic compounds of arsenic. Preparation of Beta-diethylaminoethyl S-esters of certain thioacids of trivalent arsenic

SOURCE: AN SSSR Doklady, v. 157, no. 2, 1964, 371-374

TOPIC TAGS: organic sulfur compound, ester, arsenic

Abstract: Thioesters are thick oily fluids, with a faint but specific odor and light yellow in color. They dissolve readily in acetone, benzene and alcohol. They are insoluble and stable in water. Upon prolonged exposure to air they are slowly oxidized by atmospheric oxygen, yielding the corresponding disulfides and oxides of arsenic. The complete β -diethylaminoethyl S-ester of arsenous acid is thermally unstable and decomposes in vacuum distillation. The N-chlorohydrates of β -diethylaminoethyl S-esters of thioarsenous, ethylthioarsenous, phenylthioarsenous, para-nitrophenylthioarsenous and diphenylthioarsenous acids are white crystal compounds. They are very readily soluble in water, methanol, ethanol, and insoluble in ethyl ether, benzene, and toluene. They are resistant to water, and decompose

Card 1/2

L 18599-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5003106

slowly upon prolonged exposure, to atmospheric oxygen, especially at temperatures above 40-50°, yielding the corresponding arsenic oxide and di-(β -diethylaminoethyl)-disulfide. Orig. art. has 3 tablos.

AS. C. TION: Khimicheskiy institut im. A. E. Arbužova Akademii nauk SSSR, Kazan'
(Chemical Institute, Academy of Sciences, SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 09Mar64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: OC, GC

IS REF SOV: 002

OTHER: 002

JPRS

Caru 2/2

U5187-07
ACC NR: AP7000741

SOURCE CODE: UR/0079/66/036/005/09160920

CHADAYEVA, N. A., KAMAY, G. Kh., MAMAKOV, K. A., Chemical Institute imeni A. Ye. Arbuzov, Academy of Sciences USSR, Kazan' (Khimicheskiy institut AN SSSR)

"Sulfur-Containing Organic Arsenic Compounds. III. Synthesis and Properties of Certain Thioesters of 5,10-Dihydrophenarsazinous Acid"

Moscow, Zhurnal Obshchey Khimii, Vol 36, No 5, 1966, pp 916-920

Abstract: New thioesters of 5,10-dihydrophenarsazinous acid were synthesized: 10-ethyl-, -n-propyl-, -isopropyl-, -n-butyl-, -tert-amyl-, -phenyl-, -benzyl-, -o-aminophenyl-, -hydrochloride-o-aminophenyl-, -beta-diethylaminoethyl-, -hydrochloride-beta-diethylaminoethyl sulfides of 5,10-dihydrophenarsazine; some of their properties were studied. 10-Chloro-5,10-dihydrophenarsazine was converted to 10-methoxy-5,10-dihydrophenarsazine with sodium methylate in anhydrous methanol, then the corresponding mercaptan was added to the reaction mixture, the aminothiols being isolated in the form of the hydrochlorides. 10-n-Propylsulfide-5,10-dihydrophenarsazine was synthesized by the action of 10-chloro-5,10-dihydrophenarsazine on the sodium mercaptide. The compounds are crystalline (with the exception of the oil 10-beta-diethylaminoethylsulfide-5,10-dihydrophenarsazine), readily soluble in organic solvents, hydrolyzed when heated with water, oxidized by hydrogen peroxide, and react vigorously with chlorides of carboxylic acids, breaking the arsenic-sulfur bond.

Card 1/2

UDC: 546.19: 547.279.1

L 05183-67

ACC NR: AP7000741

Orig. art. has: 1 table. [JPRS: 37,023]

TOPIC TAGS: organic arsenic compound, organic sulfur compound, ester, organic synthetic process

SUB CODE: 07 / SUBM DATE: 30Apr65 / ORIG REF: 004 / OTH REF: 002

Card 2/2 vmb

L 04851-67 EWP(j)/EWT(m) RM

ACC NR: AP7000238

SOURCE CODE: UR/0079/66/036/004/0704/0708

AUTHOR: Chadayeve, N. A.; Kamay, G. Kh.; Usacheva, G. M.

29
B

ORG: Chemical Institute im. A. E. Arbuzov, AN SSSR, Kazan' (Khimicheskiy institut AN SSSR)
"Sulfur-Containing Organic Arsenic Compounds. II. New Method of Producing Thioesters of Acids of Trivalent Arsenic"

Moscow, Zhurnal Obshchey Khimii, Vol 36, No 4, 1966, pp 704-708

Abstract: Alkyl and aryl thioesters of acids of trivalent arsenic were synthesized by the reaction of alkyl esters of acids of trivalent arsenic with mercaptans. This method of producing thioesters of acids of trivalent arsenic is distinguished not only by simplicity and good yields, but also by the purity of the "crude" products. Seven thioesters synthesized by the action of 3-chloro-2-acetoxypropylthiol and 3-chloro-2-hydroxypropylthiol on the corresponding alkyl esters of acids of trivalent arsenic. Orig. art. has: 1 table. [JPRS: 37,177]

TOPIC TAGS: organic arsenic compound, organic sulfur compound, mercaptan, ester, organic synthetic process

SUB CODE: 07 / SUBM DATE: 30 Apr 65 / ORIG REF: 009 / OTH REF: 012

Card 1/1

UDC: 546.19+547.279.1

092.9 0775

ACC NR: AP7013133

SOURCE CODE: UR'0062'66 000 009/1543-1546

AUTHOR: Shagidullin, R. R.; Chadayeva, N. A.; Zarubina, N. I.; Kamay, G. Kh.

ORG: Chemical Institute im. A. Ye. Arbuzov, AN SSSR (Khimicheskiy institut AN SSSR)

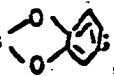
TITLE: Vibrational spectra of organoarsenic compounds. Communication 4. Infrared spectra and structure of cyclic arsenic-containing derivatives of pentaerythritol

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya khimicheskaya, no. 9, 1966, 1543-1546

TOPIC TAGS: organic arsenic compound, IR absorption spectrum, IR spectrum, pentaerythritol

SUB CODE: 07

ABSTRACT: In a continuation of earlier investigations, the infrared absorption spectra of seven cyclic derivatives of arsenous, alkylarsinous, and arylarsinous acids with pentaerythritol were obtained and interpreted. Spectra are cited for:

- 1) $C(CH_2OH)_4$; 2) $P(OCH_2)_3CCH_2OH$; 3) $As(OCH_2)_3CCH_2OH$; 4) $As(OCH_2)_3CCH_2OAs$ ;
- 5) $As(OCH_2)_3CCH_2OAs(C_2H_5)_2$; 6) $As(OCH_2)_3CCH_2OAsPh_2$; 7) $C_2H_5As(OCH_2)_2C(CH_2O)_2AsC_2H_5$;

Card 1/2

UDC: 543.422+547.242+547.427.1

0933 0827

ACC NR: AP7013133

8) $\text{PhAs}(\text{OCH}_2)_2\text{C}(\text{CH}_2\text{O})_2\text{AsPh}$; 9) $\text{C}(\text{CH}_2\text{O})_4\text{As}_2\text{Cl}_2$. The analytical characteristics of the bridge and spiran structures are discussed. On the basis of the data obtained, the reaction products of arsenic trichloride with pentaerythritol and Englund's compound possess an identical spiran structure. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 2 formulas. [JPS: 40,422]

Card 2/2

AUTHORS:

CHADAYEVA VIK
Belyayev, L. M., Panova, V. P., Perl'shteyn, V. A.,
Chadayeve, V. V., Tsigler, I. N.

48-1-4/20

TITLE:

On the Growing of Spectrometric Crystals According to the Method Developed by Kyropoulos (O vyrashchivaniy metodom Kiropulosa spektrometri-cheskikh kristallov).

PERIODICAL:

Izvestiya AN SSSR Seriya Fizicheskaya, 1958, Vol. 22, Nr 1, pp. 21-22 (USSR).

ABSTRACT:

It is pointed out that in the growing according to the method developed by Kiropulos the activator evaporates during the growth at the expense of a higher tension of the activator-vapors and at the expense of a lower melting-temperature of the activator. In growing according to the method by Obreimov-Shubnikov a self-purification of the substance takes place during growth and the activator is displaced into the upper part of the crystal. Therefore, neither of this two methods offers any possibility of obtaining crystals with a uniform distribution of the activator - If, however, the concentration of the activator in the crystal is increased up to $4-5 \cdot 10^{-4}$ Mol TlJ per NaJ-Mol, emission of light in the activator-concentration becomes practically imperceptible. In order to obtain such a concentration of the activator in the crystal by the growing of crystals according to the method developed by Kiropulos, it is neces-

Card 1/3

On the Growing of Spectrometric Crystals According to the Method
Developed by Kyropoulos.

48-1-4/20

sary to introduce an activator into the set (up to 3%) which renders the growth, especially in the initial stage, very difficult. Therefore measures for the reduction of the activator-losses at the expense of evaporation are quite natural. For this purpose the authors constructed a hermetic furnace. In the cover of the furnace is an inspection glass, so that the process of the growth can be observed. The activator-losses were determined by means of radioactive thallium. It is shown that from an open crucible almost the entire activator evaporates within 12-15 hours, whereas in a hermetically closed furnace the activator concentration in the melt within 32 hours decreased by 20%. Under consideration of this fact the authors calculated a set with such an activator-addition that the nonuniform distribution of the activator does not disturb the spectrometric character of the crystal. The fact that the furnace was hermetically closed made a contact of the melt with atmospheric humidity impossible and thus a formation of bubbles in the melt was prevented. The latter are the cause of the formation of dull spots in the crystal. The reduction of the activator-losses permitted to obtain sodium iodide crystals of large dimensions. Of the grown crystals scintillators were produced and tested. Crystals with a diameter of 55 to 80 mm and a height of 35 to 45 mm in the case of an excitation of them by

Card 2/3

On the Growing of Spectrometric Crystals According to the Method 48-1-4/20
Developed by Kyropoulos.

means of a Cs¹³⁷-preparation with the photomultiplier ~~ДЭУ~~-24 showed
an amplitude dissolving power of 8,5-11°/o (amplitudnoye razresheniye).
There is 1 figure.

ASSOCIATION: Institute for Crystallography AN USSR (Institut kristallografii. Akade=
mii nauk SSSR).

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress.

1. Chemistry 2. Crystals-Growth

Card 3/3

24.7100

76011

SOV/70-4-5-33/36

AUTHORS: Belyayev, L. M., Dobrzanskiy, G. F., Chadayeva, V. V.,
Panova, V. P., Perekalina, Z. B., Varfalomeyeva, V. N.

TITLE: Growing Activated Lithium Fluoride Crystals

PERIODICAL: Kristallografiya, 1959, Vol 4, Nr 5, pp 794-795 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The admission of impurities into the structure of LiF crystals to activate them for detection of thermal electrons, as for example for use in scintillators, is difficult, because of certain crystal-chemical properties of the crystals. The authors have grown LiF crystals by the Kyropoulos method in open Pt crucibles. In each case, a seed was attached to a cooler, protected by a Pt mantle. Mg, Al, Fe, Cu, Ga, In, and U compounds were added to the readily molten LiF. The luminiscence and absorption spectra were examined by monochromatizer UM-2 and spectrophotometer SF-4 respectively. The excitation by ultraviolet rays disclosed the highest luminescence of LiF(Mg) crystals and of those activated by uranyl

Card 1/3

Growing Activated Lithium Fluoride Crystals

76011

SOV/70-4-5-33/36

compounds. The former showed higher absorption than LiF, especially of ultraviolet rays. The luminescence intensity of the LiF(Mg) crystals increases with the duration of aging of the molten phase prior to crystallization. The excitation of the LiF crystals, activated by uranyl compounds, was high by both electron beams and X-rays. The scintillation intensity of LiF(U) crystals was about 4% of that of NaI(Tl). There are 4 figures; and 4 references, 2 Soviet, 1 German, 1 U.S. The latter is: R. S. Moon, Phys. Rev., 13, 1210-1211, 1948.

ASSOCIATION: Crystallographical Institute of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR (Institut kristallografii AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: June 15, 1959

Card 2/3

Growing Activated Lithium Fluoride Crystals

76011

SOV /70-4-5-33/36

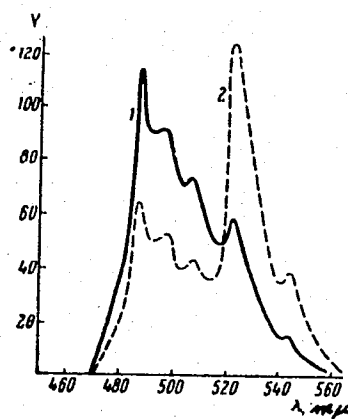


Fig. 4. Luminescence Spectra of the LiF Crystals
Activated by: (1) $\text{UO}_2(\text{NO}_3) \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ and (2) $\text{UO}_2\text{SO}_4 \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

Card 3/3

KARASEVA, A.F.; AGAFONOVA, T.D.; KALININA, O.M.; CHADAYEVA, Z.N.

Specialization in the manufacture of technical rubber goods
is the most important problem. Kauch. i rez. 24 no.8:46-50 '65.
(MIRA 18:10)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut rezinovoy promyshlennosti.

BYZOVA, Yu.B.; CHADAYEVA, Z.V.

Effect of chemical treatment on the change of biocenosis in forest soils. Vop. skol. 7:22-23 '62. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Institut morfologii zhivotnykh AN SSSR, Moskva.
(Kemerovo Province—Forest soils)
(Insecticides)
(Kemerovo Province—Soil fauna)

BYZOVA, Yu.B.; CHADAYEVA, Z.V.

Comparative characteristics of the soil fauna of various associations
of the fir forest (Kemerovo Province). Zool. zhur. 44 no.3:331-339
'65. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Laboratory of Soil Zoology, Institute of Animal Morphology,
Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R., Moscow.

CHADEK, I

CHANEK, I - "Investigation of the isothermic transformation of alloyed austenite".
Moscow, 1955. Min Higher Education USSR. Moscow Order of Labor Red Banner
Inst of Steel imeni I. V. Stalin. (Dissertation for the degree of
Candidate of Technical Sciences).

SO: Knishnaya Letopis' No. 46, 12 November 1955. Moscow

CHADEK, I.

USSR/Solid State Physics - Phase Transformation in Solid Bodies E-5

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 1, 1958, 973

Author : Gudtsov, N.T., Chadek, I.

Inst : -

Title : Influence of Alloying Elements on the Eutectoid Transformation in Steel.

Orig Pub : Sb. Mosk. in-ta stali, 1957, 36, 13-32

Abstract : An investigation was made of the carbide phase of the products of isothermal eutectoid transformation, of the carbide phase formed during the process of the prolonged annealing of these products at the same temperature, and of the carbide phase of the products of the tempering of the martensite. The great role of the kinetic factors in the process of eutectoid transformation is explained, and it is established that the formation of the cementite is not a primary factor in the process of the eutectoid reaction even in those cases, when the latter is one of the stable

Card 1/2

USSR/Solid State Physics - Phase Transformation in Solid Bodies

E-5

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 1, 1958, 973

carbide phases of the particular steel. In a steel with a contents of 0.41% C and 1.59% W, the stable mixture is one of carbides WC and Fe_3C , while a mixture of WC and Fe_3C is stable in a steel containing 0.43% C and 4.28% W, and the equilibrium carbide phases WC and MC are stable in a steel containing 0.42% C and 9.01% W. Notice is taken of the sequence of the formation of eutectoids containing the carbide M_6C and the carbide M_{23}C_6 . It is established that the segregation of tungsten in the austenite near the moving boundary between the pearlite and the austenite is considerably more rapid than the redistribution of the tungsten among the components of the ferrite-carbide mixture. The formation of pearlite (eutectoid containing cementite) is organically connected with such a segregation. It is shown that the complicated phenomena that take place during the process of eutectoid transformation of the austenite can be understood and explained only if one takes into account the kinetic and thermodynamic factors.

Card 2/2

CHADEK, I.

137-58-5-10541

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 5, p 237 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Chadek, I., Mazanets, K.

TITLE: Effect of Tungsten on the Kinetic Parameters of Ferrite Formation in Isothermic Austenite Transformation (Vliyaniye vol'frama na kineticheskiye parametry obrazovaniya ferrita pri izotermicheskom prevrashchenii austenita)

PERIODICAL: Sb. Mosk. in-t stali, 1957, Vol 36, pp 147-159

ABSTRACT: Steels containing 0.4% C and 0.54 and 1.59% W are investigated. The specimens were austenized at 1100°C, held isothermically at the transformation temperature, and quenched in water. A metallographic investigation is performed. The amount of ferrite is determined by the spot method. The rate of formation of N nuclei is determined by employment of the Scheil method to calculate the number of ferrite particles in a given volume. (Scheil, K., Z. Metallkunde, 1935, Vol 27, p 199). The linear rate of growth, G, is calculated by the Spektor method (Spektor, A.G., Zavodsk. laboratoriya, 1949, Vol 15, Nr 7, p 797). It is found that in the 675-745° temperature interval an increase in the W content diminishes N. The same is observed at low

Card 1/2

Effect of Tungsten (cont.)

137-58-5-10541

temperatures (less than 650°). When supercooling is considerable, G is determined by the diffusion of C in austenite, and when supercooling is small by the process of formation of two-dimensional nuclei. N diminishes at small levels of supercooling as a result of the effect of W on surface tension at the boundary of the δ grains, an effect that is virtually nonexistent at the ferrite-austenite boundary. At the close of the incubation period, N increases sharply, attains a maximum value, and then declines along a hyperbolic curve. G also declines with time along a hyperbolic curve. Bibliography: 18 references.

L. V.

1. Steel--Transformations
2. Steel--Phase studies
3. Austenite--Properties
4. Tungsten--Metallurgical effects

Card 2/2

LIKESH, I.; CHADEK, I.

Calculating the distribution of a quantity of spherical particles
or grains in alloys. Zav.lab. 27 no.5:565-568 '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut chernoy metallurgii,
Chekhoslovakiya.

(Alloys--Metallography)

Country : CZECHOSLOVAKIA

V

Category: Pharmacology. Toxicology. Ganglionic Blocking Agents

Abs Jour: RZhBiol., No 6, 1959, No 27764

Author : Bargar, M.; Masik, A.; Chadim, P.; Gaburova, M.

Inst : -

Title : The Effect of Calcium on Ganglionic Blocking Induced
by Tetraethylammonium Bromide.

Orig Pub: Bratisl. lekár. listy, 1958, 2, No 3, 144-150

Abstract: It was demonstrated in experiments on a superior
cervical ganglion with application of preganglionic
electrical stimulation that calcium chloride prevents
or removes the blocking of ganglia conditioned by
tetraethylammonium bromide. - From the authors' resume

Card : 1/1

BLAGONRAVOV, S.I.; BREK, B.M.; BYAKOV, P.T.; VIKTOROV, V.S.; VAGANOV,
V.I.; GUSEV, S.A.; GLEBOV, V.V.; GURILEV, A.M.; DANILOV, G.D.;
ZAV'YALOV, V.G.; IOFFE, Ye.F.; IZVEKOV, G.M.; KONOVALOV, S.A.;
KULIGIN, A.S.; KASATKIN, A.P.; KUZNETSOV, N.I.; LEBEDEV, A.I.;
LEMPERT, Ye.N.; MARGEVICH, Ya.I.; MAYZEL', M.A.; MITYAKOV, V.S.;
NOSKOV, M.M.; RYABCHIKOV, M.Ya.; BATSMAN, N.I.; TVOROGOV, M.K.;
UGOL'NIKOV, V.Ya.; KHAR'KOV, G.I.; CHADOV, S.L.

Lev Mil'evich Matveev; obituary. Torf. prom. 38 no.4:38 '61.
(MIRA 14:9)

(Matveev, Lev Mil'evich, 1914-1961)

CHADOV, V.A.

Observations of X Cygni in 1949-1951. Per.svezdy 9 no.3:
213-215 Ja '53. (MIRA 7:7)

1. Kuybyshevskoye otdeleniye VAGO
(Stars, Variable)

VSESVIATSKIY, B.V., prof.; VIDYAKINA, Ye.M., kand.pedagog.nauk;
KREMENTSKIY, N.G.; SUSLOV, V.V.; MEDVEDEV, L.A., uchitel';
CHADOVA, K.A.; ROZINA, T.A.

Discussing the curriculum of biology. Biol.v shkole no.6:
22-27 N-D '59. (MIRA 13:3)

1. Moskovskiy gorodskoy pedagogicheskiy institut (for
Vsesviatskiy). 2. Mariyskiy pedagogicheskiy institut (for
Vidyakina). 3. Srednyaya shkola No.7 g.Kaliningrada Moskov-
skoy oblasti (for Kremenetskiy, Suslov). 4. Srednyaya shkola
s.Ivanovka Lyuksenburgskogo rayona Orenburgskoy oblasti (for
Medvedev). 5. Kaluzhskiy oblastnoy institut usovershenstvovani-
ya uchiteley (for Chadova). 6. Kaluzhskiy pedagogicheskiy
institut (for Rozina).

(Biology--Study and teaching)

CHADOVA, YE. K.

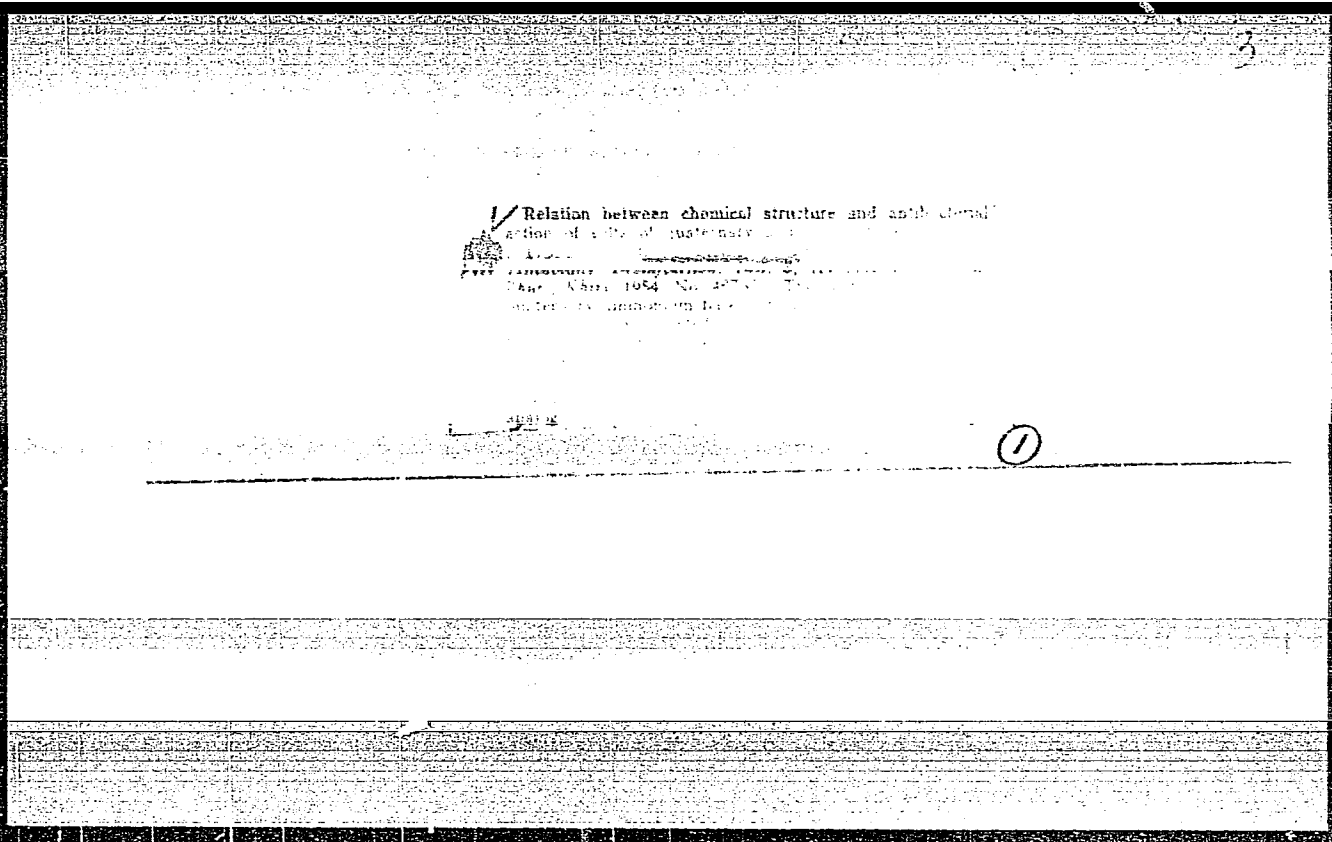
ZHURAVLEV, S. V., SUKHAREVA, N. D., AND CHADOVA, YE. K.

The synthesis and Study of the Salts of the Quaternary Amonium Basis
Tr. Tsent. n.-i. desinfekts. in-ta. No 8, 1954, pp 125-127

The authors describe the derivation of (1) dimethyltetradecylbenzyl-
amoniumbromide, $C_{14}H_{29}H(CH_3)_2(CH_2C_6H_5)Br$, m.p. 48-50°, from tetradecyl-
bromide and dimethylbenzylamine; (2) tetradecylpyridinebromide, $C_{14}H_{29}-$
 NC_5H_5Br , m.p. 65-67°, from tetradecylbromide and pyridine; (3) octadecyl-
pyridinebromide, $C_{18}H_{37}NC_5H_5Br$, m.p. 45-47°, from octadecylbromide and
pyridine. By their action on B. coli and staphylococcus aureus (1), (2),
and (3) are somewhat like zephirol which is used for disinfection.

RZhBiolKhim, No 1, 1955

SO: Sum. No. 639, 2 Sep 55



CHADOVA, Ye. K.

Chadova, Ye. K. - "The Antibacterial Properties of Certain Quaternary Ammonium Compounds." Inst of Epidemiology and Microbiology imeni Honorary Academician N. F. Gamaleya, Acad Med Sci USSR. Moscow, 1956 (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Medical Sciences).

So: Knizhnaya Letopis', No. 10, 1956, pp 116-127

CHADOVA, YE. K.

VASHKOV, V.I.; SUKHAREVA, N.D.; CHADOVA, Ye.K.

Benzylchlorophenol as a disinfectant. Zhur.mikrobiol.epid i
immun. 28 no.3:100-104 Mr '57. (MLBA 10:6)

1. Is TSentral'nogo disinfektsionnogo instituta.
(ANTISEPTICS,
benzylchlorophenol (Rus))

CHADNOVA, Ye.; SHKURATOV, I.

On time off for agricultural workers. Sov. profsoiuzy 16 no.4:
55 F '60. (MIRA 13:3)

- 1.Chlen tsakhkoma Susdal'skoy opytnoy stantsii (for Chadnova).
- 2.Sekretar' Tsentral'nogo komiteta profsoyuza rabochikh i sluzhashchikh sel'skogo khozyaystva i zagotovok (for Shkuratov).
(Susdal'--Hours of labor)

AUTHOR: Chadovich, I. SCW/107-58-11-34/40

TITLE: A Wide-Band RC Generator (Shirok diapazonnyy RC-generator)

PERIODICAL: Radio, 1958, Nr 11, pp 54-55 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The wide-band RC generator described in this article is a measuring generator with a range of 10 cycles to 100 kilocycles, and can be used for adjusting l-f amplifiers, the video amplifiers of television sets, etc. The output consists of a symmetrical output leg resistance of about 10 kilohms: the power consumption is about 40 watts. The instrument comprises the RC generator, a push-pull amplifier, an output device, an output indicator and a rectifier for the power supply. The circuit diagram is shown in Figure 1, the disposition of the basic components in figure 2 and the exterior view in Figure 3.
There are 2 drawings and 1 circuit diagram.

Card 1/1

L 10594-65 ENT(1)/EEG(b)-2/EEG-2/EWA(h) / Feb RAEM(a)/ESD(dp)/ESD(c)/APSTR/RAEM(c)

ACCESSION NR: AP4047477

S/0120/64/000/005/0143/0146

AUTHOR: Chadovich, I. I.; Ovchinnikov, L. Ye.

TITLE: High-multiplication-ratio frequency multiplier B

SOURCE: Pribery* i tekhnika eksperimenta, no. 5, 1964, 143-146

TOPIC TAGS: frequency multiplier, synchronizing type frequency multiplier

ABSTRACT: A new frequency multiplier is based on synchronizing the n-th harmonic of a self-excited electron-tube oscillator by external master-frequency pulses. The relative time positions of the synchronizing pulses and of the oscillator sinusoidal voltage are compared (phase AFC). A simplified circuit diagram and principal design data are reported. An experimental model functioned at 400 kc with a master frequency of 2.5 kc (multiplication ratio, $K = 160$) and was able to develop a max $K = 750$. The lock-in band was 2--3% for 0.4--2-kc master and 312-kc multiplied frequencies. Relative spurious FM was

Card 1/2.

L 10594-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4047477

10^{-3} . The multiplication factor held stable with anode-voltage fluctuations of $\pm 5\%$. Orig. art. has: 2 figures, 6 formulas, and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy institut aviatsionnogo priborostroyeniya
(Leningrad Institute of Aviation Instruments)

SUBMITTED: 06Nov63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: EC

NO REF SOV: 001

OTHER: 001

Card 2/2

KIRICHENKO, Yu.A.; OLEYNIK, B.N.; CHADOVICH, T.Z.

Thermophysical characteristics of polymethyl methacrylate.

Nov. nauch.-issl. rab. po metr. VNIIM no.1:24-28 '63.

(MIRA 17:9)

ACCESSION NR: AP4038000

8/0170/64/000/005/0070/0075

AUTHOR: Kirichenko, Yu. A.; Oleynik, B. N.; Chadovich, T. Z.

TITLE: Thermal characteristics of polymers

SOURCE: Inzhenerno-fizicheskii zhurnal, ¹no. 5, 1964, 70-75

TOPIC TAGS: polymethyl methacrylate, polytetrafluoroethylene, polystyrene, thermal conductivity, thermal diffusivity

ABSTRACT: The thermal diffusivity and thermal conductivity of some polymers (polymethyl methacrylate, polytetrafluoroethylene, polystyrene, and high-pressure polyethylene) were measured over a wide temperature range, and were expressed by analytical relations. The measurements, carried out by using the temperature wave and a calorimeter methods for thermal diffusivity and steady-state radial heat flow, for thermal conductivity are in good agreement with the experimental data of other authors. Polymethyl metaacrylate is recommended for use as standard material in graduating apparatus and instruments used for measuring thermal diffusivity and thermal conductivity between 20 and 80°C. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 1 table.

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4038000

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut metrologii imeni
D. I. Mendeleeva, Leningrad (All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Metrology)

SUBMITTED: 26Feb63

DATE ACQ: 09Jun64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: SS

NO REF SOV: 011

OTHER: 007

Card 2/2

1. CHADRANOV, Kh. Ye.
2. USSR (600)
4. Clothing Industry
7. Daily reporting of standard operations. Leg. prom. 12 no. 10, 1952

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, January 1953. Unclassified.

CHADROMTSEV, I.

KOKORIN, V.; CHADROMTSEV, I.

Moving-Picture Projection

Watching the initiative of Adolina Kutsaya, Kinomekhanik, No. 7, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, October 195~~8~~₂, Uncl.

CHADUNELI, A. Sh.

Feasibility of a single universal group operation in the case
of small-size digital computers. Mat. mod. i elek. tsep'i no.
1:147-159 '63. (MIRA 16:11)

CHADUNELI, M. D.

"The Relationship Between the Reproduction of the Tobacco Mosaic Virus and the Respiration of a Plant." Cand Biol Sci, Inst of Botany, Acad Sci Georgian SSR, Tbilisi, 1954. (KL, No 7, Feb 55)

SO: Sum. No. 631, 26 Aug 55-Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (14).

CHADONELLI, M.D.

Etiology of mulberry leaf curl in Georgia. Socb. AN Cruz. SSR
40 noel:179-182 0 '65. (NIRA 18:12)

1. Submitted June 15, 1965.

CHADYMA, Juliusz

Case of acute pancreatic necrosis. *Pediat. polska* 33 no.2:198-200
Feb. 58.

1. Z Oddziału Chirurgii Dziecięcej P.S.K. Nr 3 w Lublinie. Dyrektor
i Kierownik Oddziału dr med. A. Naumik. Adres: Lublin, ul. Staszica
11, P.S.K. Nr 3.

(PANCREAS, dis.

necrosis, acute in child (Pol))

Chadzi, V.

Construction of monolithic reinforced-concrete structures without forms and without supports. p. 128. INAENYRSKE STAVBY. (Ministerstvo stavebnictvi) Praha. Vol. 2, no. 4, April 1954.

Source: EEAL LC Vol. 5, No. 10 Oct. 1956

CHADZYNSKA, Jolanta

CHADZYNSKA, Jolanta

Method of determination of free and bound water in the organism.
Poznan. Tow. przyjaciol nauk. Wydz lek. 11 no.1:41-59 1954.

1. Z II Kliniki Chorob Wewnetrznych A.M. w Poznaniu. Kierownik:
prof. dr Jan Roguski.

(BLOOD,

*water, free & bound, determ.)

(WATER, in blood,

*determ. of free & bound water)

maazyRsha, Jolanda

Potentiometry of blood. Polanta Charyvaka, Pers. med. Tokars. Pracyciol Nauk. Prace Komisji Med. Doświadczalnej 11, 103-10 (1954) (English summary).—The potential difference between 2 Pt-plate electrodes, one immersed in a saline contg. 0.001 g. Fe^{2+} /ml. and the other into a blood sample (both solns. were connected by a KCl agar bridge), has been measured. Normal blood, dild. in the ratio of 1:20 with 0.9% NaCl soln., and the same blood, dild. with O, CO , CO_2 , H, HCN, or H_2S were investigated. The potential of normal venous blood is 590-620 mv.; when it is dild. with 0.9% NaCl the potential decreases to 520-540 mv. owing to the combination of haemoglobin (Hb) with O dissolved in the saline soln. The potential changes induced by CO , HCN, and H_2S are rather a consequence of the removing of O from the blood, since the potentials of HbCO , HbCN , and HbSH , resp., are close to the potential of the reduced Hb (HbH), 740 mv.; the potentials of HbO_2 and HbCO_2 (450 mv.) approach that of MetHb (approx. 435 mv.). Potentiometrically, two stages of the blood aging are detected: (1) reduction of HbO_2 to HbH (potential, 450 → 700 mv., color change from light red to dark red), and (2) formation of MetHb (potential drops). Preserved blood contains no MetHb when O is absent; in contact with air MetHb is formed rapidly. A study of the effect of Co, Cu, Mg, and Zn ions (10^{-4} g./ml.) on the so-called inactive Hb revealed that the system $1 \text{ Co}^{2+}/1 \text{ Cu}^{2+}$ (total 10^{-4} g./ml.) has the highest activating effect; this was shown by increasing the O capacity of blood, by decreasing the Hb-affinity toward CO , and by retarding the process of blood aging. Based on the existence of oxidation-reduction potential within the system HbCO /hematin, the method for the detn. of HbCO is given as follows: 0.1-0.2 ml. of normal blood is dild. with 8-10 ml. distd. water or 0.9% NaCl soln.; one part of the soln. is oxidized with 3 ml. of 3.5% HCl and its potential measured immediately (equil. after 6-10 min.), while the other part is aerated for 20 min. before the measurement. The difference between the potentials of blood oxidized by HCl and of the same blood oxidized after aerating gives the HbCO content (the potential of the blood dild. with CO is 100% HbCO). A concn. of 1% of HbCO is found within an 8% HbCO .

CHADZYNSKA-RUSKOWSKA, Jolanta (Poznan, ul. Grunwaldska 74)

Direct effect of blood transfusion on water balance in the blood in recipient. Polskie arch. med. wewnetrz. 24 no.4:495-507 1954.

1. Z II Kliniki Chorob Wewnetrznych Akademii Medycznej w Poznaniu.
Kierownik: prof. dr med. J. Roguski.

(BLOOD,

eff. of blood transfusion on water balance in blood of recipient)

(WATER, in blood,

eff. of blood transfusion on blood water balance in recipient)

(BLOOD TRANSFUSION,

on blood water balance in recipient)

~~CHADZYŃSKA-RUSZKOWSKA, J.~~

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec.2 Vol.9/10 Physiology, etc. Oct56

4794. CHADZYŃSKA-RUSZKOWSKA J. and WOJTCZAK J. Klin. Chorób Wewnętrz. A.M., Poznań. *Oznaczanie stopnia nawodnienia tkanek 'in vivo' metodą konduktometryczną. Conductometric determination of tissue hydration in vivo POL. TYG. LEK. 1956, 11/1 (37-38)

A preliminary report is presented on electrical conduction in the tissues in connection with the water-electrolyte content. The mean conductivity was measured between electrodes introduced into the tissue. The method was used for the determination of water distribution in the body in physiological and pathological states.
Michajlik - Warsaw (VI, 2)

ROGUSKI, Jan; CHADZYNSKA-RUSZEWSKA, Jolania; KUHN, Maria

Hydration of the tissue in diabetes mellitus. Polskie arch. med.
wewn. 26 no.7:1099-1102 1956.

1. Z II Kliniki Chorob Wewnętrznych A.M. w Poznaniu Kierownik:
prof. dr. med. J. Roguski, Poznan, ul. Gen. Swierczewskiego 1 m.
14.

(DIABETES MELLITUS, physiology,
hydration of various tissues (Pol))

(BODY FLUIDS,
hydration of various tissues in diabetes mellitus (Pol))

GRACZYKOWSKA-KOCZOROWSKA, Alicja; CHADZYNSKA-RUSZKOWSKA, Jolanta

Hydration of tissues in thyroid diseases. Polskie arch. med. wewn. 28
no. 1:35-40 1958.

1. Z III Kliniki Chorob Wewnętrznych A.M. w Poznaniu Kierownik: prof.
dr med. J. Roguski. Adres autora: Poznań, Przybyszewskiego 49.

(HYPERTHYROIDISM, metabolism in

extracellular hydration of tissues, determ. (Pol))

(HYPOTHYROIDISM, metabolism

extracellular hydration of tissues, determ. (Pol))

(BODY FLUIDS, determination

extracellular hydration level in hyperthyroidism & hypo-
thyroidism (Pol))

CHADRAHA, Rudolf

Discovery of precious paintings in the Prague Castle. Vestnik
CSAV 71 no.5:553-556 '62.

URBANSKI, Tadeusz; SKOWRONSKA-SERAFINOWA, Barbara; CHADZYNSKI, Grzegorz

Reactions of aromatic amines with cyanoguanidine. VIII. Reactions of
arylamidine ureas with amines. Roczniki chemii 33 no.6:1332-1341 '59.
(EEAI 9:9)

1. Katedra Technologii Organicznej II Politechniki, Warszawa 1
Zaklad Syntezy Lekow Instytutu Gruźlicy, Warszawa.
(Amines) (Cyanoguanidine) (Aryl groups)
(Aromatic compounds) (Amidinurea)

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS										PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX										3RD AND 4TH ORDERS									
<p>CHAFIT, Yu. Ya.</p> <p>New Machines and Equipment for the Flame-Machining of Metals. V. N. (Vernykh) and Yu. Ya. (Chafit). (Aviatsionnoe Mashinostroyeniye, 1948, No. 6, pp. 25-29). (In Russian). Descriptions are given of flame-machining equipment, designed by the All-Union Aviation Metal Machining Research Institute, which has recently been applied industrially. —a. n.</p>																													
<p>ASB-51.4 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>																													
<p>10000 04</p>										<p>10000 04 001</p>										<p>10000 04 001</p>									

KIRADZHIEV, N., inzh.; CHAGA, S., ml. nauch. suhr.

Some mold-resisting electric insulating materials under tropical conditions. Mashinostroyeniye 11 no.4:22-23 Ap '62.